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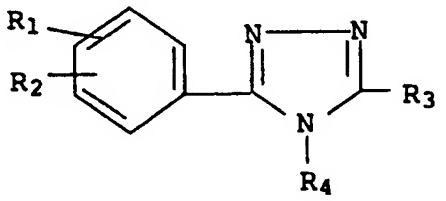
(54) Title: 3-ARYL-4-ALKYL AND 4,5-DIALKYL-4H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLES USEFUL AS MEMORY ENHANCERS

(57) Abstract

This invention relates to the enhancement of memory and cognition and the treatment of Alzheimer's disease and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome by administration of 3-aryl-4-alkyl and 4,5-dialkyl-4H-1,2,4-triazoles of formula (I) wherein R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy, or together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system; R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.



(I)

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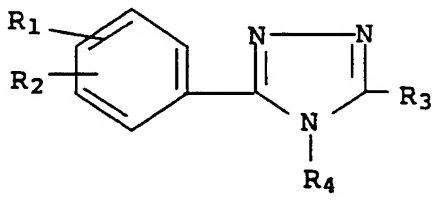
3-ARYL-4-ALKYL AND 4,5-DIALKYL-4H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLES USEFUL AS MEMORY ENHANCERS

This invention relates to novel 3-aryl-4-alkyl and 4,5-dialkyl-4H-1,2,4-triazoles and to the use of 3-aryl-4-alkyl and 4,5-dialkyl-4H-1,2,4-triazoles as enhancers of cognition and memory.

More specifically, this invention relates to the enhancement of memory and cognition and the treatment of age-related memory deficit, Alzheimer's disease and Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome by administration of compounds of the formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

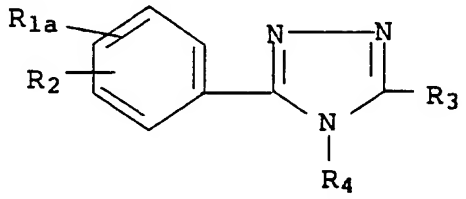
or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from

halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.

In addition, the invention relates to novel 3-aryl-4-alkyl and 4,5-dialkyl-4H-1,2,4-triazoles of the formula



II

wherein

R_{1a} represents halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy; and R_2 represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

or, together, R_{1a} and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphyhylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

with the proviso that when R_{1a} represents 4-chloro and R_2 and R_3 both represent hydrogen, R_4 is other than ethyl.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Memory is dependent upon the function of cholinergic cells in the cortex and hippocampus of the forebrain. The cholinergic cells in the basal forebrain reside in three regions, the nucleus basalis of Meynert, the medial septal nucleus and the nucleus of the diagonal band. These cells are responsible for most, perhaps all, of the cholinergic innervation in the cortex and hippocampus. It is known that these three structures and their respective pathways are important in memory. Additionally, it is known that up to half of these neurons and their projections may be lost in

Alzheimer's dementia. By stimulating the remaining neurons it is possible to recover some of the memory deficits in Alzheimer's dementia and other forms of memory loss, including Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome.

Previous reports have indicated that agents with activity at the γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA)-receptor complex when given in vivo modulate high affinity choline uptake (HACU) measured in vitro. It is thought that HACU measured in vitro reflects the activity of cholinergic neurons in vivo. Drugs which have a sedative or hypnotic activity have generally been found to depress cortical or hippocampal HACU. More recently, several studies, for example, those of Lorez, et al., Drug Devel. Res. 14, 359-362, 1988; Shih and Pugsley, Life Sci. 36, 2145-2152, 1985; Spignoli et al., Clin. Neuropharmacol. Supp. 3, 39-47, 1986; Nakahiro, M., et al., Br. J. Pharmacol. 95, 1303-1307, 1988, report that drugs which enhance cognition, e.g., pramiracetam, oxiracetam and pantoyl-GABA, stimulate cortical or hippocampal HACU after in vivo administration.

Another measure of cholinergic activity is the binding of the radioligand [^{3}H] hemicholinium-3, ([^{3}H] HC-3) which labels the carrier that mediates choline transport. Swann and Hewitt (Neuropharmacol. 27:611-615, 1988) have demonstrated that the B_{max} of [^{3}H] HC-3 increases in parallel with HACU when cholinergic synaptosomes are stimulated. Therefore, the stimulation of [^{3}H] HC-3 binding in vitro after treatment with drugs in vivo is also a marker for increased cholinergic activity, predictive of enhanced cognition in treated animals.

Compounds having a wide variety of chemical structures have been reported in the prior art to have cognition enhancing activity and to be useful for treatment of Alzheimer's disease. Unfortunately, most of the known memory enhancing compounds also produce side effects which

limit their therapeutic potential. Such side effects have not been found with compounds of formula I. Among compounds known to have cognition enhancing activity are 5-aryl-4-alkyl-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiones, which differ from compounds of Formula I in that they carry a thione moiety on a triazole ring carbon atom and an additional N-alkyl substituent. The use of these triazole-3-thiones for treatment of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome and Alzheimer's disease and for enhancement of cognition is described in U. S. patent 5,100,906, issued March 31, 1992, and U. S. patent 5,236,942, issued August 17, 1993. Unlike the compounds of formulae I and II, however, these triazole-3-thiones have additional activity as antidepressants, as disclosed, for example, in U. S. patent 4,775,688, issued October 4, 1988, and in U. S. patent 4,912,095, issued March 27, 1990.

Detailed Description of the Invention

In compounds of formulae I and II wherein one of R_1 or R_{1a} and R_2 is hydrogen, the mono-substituted phenyl moiety carries the R-substitutent at any of the ortho, meta or para positions; when each of R_1 or R_{1a} and R_2 is halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy, the disubstituted phenyl moiety is substituted in any of the 2,3-; 2,4-; 2,5-; 2,6-; 3,4-; and 3,5-positions. As used herein halogen represents chloro, fluoro, bromo or iodo. In preferred compounds of formula I, R_1 is other than hydrogen and R_2 is hydrogen, i.e., the preferred compounds include a monosubstituted phenyl moiety. Preferably R_1 represents halogen, with fluoro being most preferred. When R_1 or R_2 represents C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy, the alkyl moiety may be straight or branched. Compounds wherein R_3 is hydrogen are preferred, and R_4 preferably represents methyl. R_3 and R_4 may independently represent any straight or branched C_{1-4} alkyl group.

The pharmacological properties of these compounds as enhancers of memory and cognition and their relative potencies may be measured through their effect on neurotransmitters in the brain. Since drugs that block GABA inhibition in the cholinergic neurons of the basal forebrain nuclei will stimulate cholinergic firing, thus stimulating memory, the capacity of the drugs to enhance cognition can be assessed by measuring the increase in cholinergic firing rate. The increase in cholinergic firing rate is measured indirectly by measuring choline uptake or [^{3}H] hemicholinium-3 binding in brain cells taken from treated animals.

To test for [^{3}H] hemicholinium-3 binding in brain cells from the brain cortex, drugs were dissolved in saline by sonication. Male Sprague-Dawley rats were dosed i.p. and sacrificed by decapitation 60 min after injection. The brains were removed and dissected, and tissue was homogenized in 20 volumes of ice-cold buffer and stored frozen until assayed. Binding was measured by incubating the tissue with varying concentrations of [^{3}H]hemicholinium-3 in an isotonic Tris buffer (pH 7.4) for 60 min at room temperature. The incubation was terminated by rapid filtration through Whatman GF/B filters. After drying, the filters were placed in scintillation cocktail and radioactivity was determined using a Beckman scintillation counter. The values for the K_d and B_{max} were determined by nonlinear curve-fitting and the average values for samples of 3 or more animals reported. As shown in the following table, 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole, a compound of formula I, increased [^{3}H] hemicholinium-3 binding in brain cortex cells by 45% over the binding seen when saline was administered as a control. This increase in B_{max} is indicative of greatly enhanced cognition.

TABLE 1
EFFECT OF IN VIVO ADMINISTRATION ON
[^{3}H] HEMICHOLINIUM-3 BINDING IN VITRO IN RAT CORTICAL MEMBRANES

Treatment	B_{max} ± SEM (fmol/mg Protein)	% Increase in B_{max}
Saline (n=10)	14.10±1.81	
3-(3-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (1/mg/kg),(n=10)	20.4±2.48	45

The activity of compounds of formula I in enhancing spacial learning ability and cognition can be tested by studying their ability to reverse a water maze learning impairment induced by the benzodiazepine diazepam (R. G. M. Morris, Learning and Motivation 12, 239-260 (1982); M. P. Arolfo, and J. D. Brioni, Behavioral and Neural Biology 55, 131-6 (1991); R. K. McNamara and R. W. Skelton, Pharmacology, Biochemistry & Behavior 38, 651-8 (1991); R. K. McNamara and R. W. Skelton, Psychopharmacology 107, 347-51 (1992)). Diazepam has been shown to produce learning and memory impairments in humans as well as in animals (R. G. Lister, Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 9, 87-94 (1985); M. Theibot, Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews 9, 95-100 (1985)).

Male Sprague-Dawley rats are trained in a 120-cm diameter water-filled tank to locate a hidden platform submerged just below the surface of the water. The location of the platform remained constant, but for each trial the animal was required to swim from one of three different starting locations around the edge of the tank. There were no proximal cues in the tank, so the animal had to use a spatial mapping strategy using the distal cues around the room to navigate to the hidden platform. The animals were given 9 successive training trials during the single training day. Each trial had a maximum duration of 60 seconds. If the animal did not locate the platform by that

time, it was placed on the platform. After the animal found or was placed on the platform, it was allowed to stay there for 30 seconds. The next trial commenced immediately following the 30 second stay on the platform. Latency to locate the platform was recorded for each trial using a computerized video tracking system for automated acquisition of the data.

Separate treatment groups of four animals each were run in each experiment. The results of two experiments were combined so that 8 rats were tested in each treatment group. The vehicle-vehicle group received vehicle (distilled water plus Tween) i.p. 60 minutes prior to the first trial and vehicle i.p. 20 minutes prior to the first trial. The vehicle-diazepam group received vehicle i.p. 60 minutes prior to the first trial and 2.5 mg/kg diazepam i.p. 20 minutes prior to the first trial. Two groups of animals were treated with 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole, a compound of formula I, prior to treatment with diazepam. One group received 20 mg/kg of 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole i.p. 60 minutes prior to the first trial and 2.5 mg/kg diazepam i.p. 20 minutes prior to the first trial, while the second group received 40 mg/kg of 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole i.p. 60 minutes prior to the first trial and 2.5 mg/kg diazepam i.p. 20 minutes prior to the first trial.

The latency scores for each animal were averaged into three blocks of three trials each (one trial from each starting location). A one-way ANOVA comparing the treatment groups was computed on the scores for each trial block. If the overall ANOVA was statistically significant, comparisons between individual treatment groups were made with Fisher's PLSD test.

Table 2
Effect on Diazepam-Induced Water Maze Learning Impairment

Treatment	Mean Latency (seconds) ± S.E.M.		
	Block 1	Block 2	Block 3
Vehicle,vehicle	41.92±1.10	20.61±3.94	21.23±5.32
Vehicle,diazepam 2.5 mg/kg	57.70±2.30	49.67±6.06	55.76±4.24
3-(3-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole, 20 mg/kg, diazepam 2.5 mg/kg	44.68±2.56	37.67±6.01	35.21±6.00
3-(3-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole, 40 mg/kg, diazepam 2.5 mg/kg	58.19±1.01	52.83±3.85	53.59±4.31

The data in Table 2 show that 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole attenuated diazepam-induced impairment at 20 mg/kg, but not at 40 mg/kg, indicating that this compound has a bell-shaped dose-response curve, with activity at intermediate doses, but not at high or low doses. This is a common finding with potential cognition-enhancing compounds. The overall ANOVAs for all three trial blocks were significant, $F(3, 28) = 20.649$, $p = .0001$ for block 1, $F(3, 28) = 8.3$, $p < .001$ for block 2, and $F(3, 28) = 10.577$, $p = .0001$ for block 3. Individual comparisons indicated that the vehicle-diazepam group differed significantly from the vehicle-vehicle group ($p < .05$) on all three blocks, indicating that diazepam significantly impaired water maze learning. The group that received 40 mg/kg 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole plus diazepam also differed significantly from the vehicle-vehicle group ($p < .05$) on all three blocks, indicating that the 40 mg/kg dose did not affect the diazepam-induced impairment. In contrast, the group that received 20 mg/kg 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole plus diazepam was not significantly different from the vehicle-vehicle group except on block 2 ($p < .05$), and was significantly different from the vehicle diazepam group on blocks 1 and 3

($p < .05$), indicating that the 20 mg/kg dose attenuated the diazepam-induced impairment. In addition, the 20 mg/kg group was also significantly different from the 40 mg/kg group on all three blocks ($p < .05$). These results indicate that 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole has cognition-enhancing effects and can be used at appropriate dosages to treat cognitive deficits.

Compounds of formula I can be administered to mammalian patients, including humans, afflicted with cognitive disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and other forms of memory loss. In addition to Alzheimer's disease, other types of dementia that display cholinergic deficits may be ameliorated by compounds of formula I. For example, Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome, a form of dementia resulting from alcoholism, can also be treated by administration of a cognition-enhancing dosage of compound of formula I. Arendt, et al., Acta Neuropathologica 61:101-108, 1983, have found indications that some patients with Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome have significant loss of cholinergic neurons in the basal forebrain in addition to adrenergic deficits.

Normal aging may result in a generalized deficit in cholinergic function even in the absence of dementia. Sherman, et al., Neurobiol Aging 2:99-104, 1981, found choline uptake in aged (23-26 month old) rats to be decreased by 22% when compared to young adult rats (6 months old). This decrease in cholinergic activity was observed without any concomitant loss of cholinergic neuron number. Animal research suggests that enhancement of memory may be possible in non-demented individuals as well. Micheau, et al., Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav. 23:195-198, 1985, found that in mice trained in an operant conditioning memory task, performance was enhanced in mice treated with sulbutiamine, which increased hippocampal high affinity choline uptake, versus normal vehicle-treated control mice. Indeed, mice trained in several different memory paradigms exhibit an

increase in high affinity choline uptake in cortex and hippocampus, as shown by Toumane, et al., Behav. Brain Res. 30:225-234, 1988, suggesting that such an increase in cholinergic activity in these regions is a normal part of memory formation. Treatment of normal aged individuals with a compound of formula I will enhance memory by counteracting the cholinergic deficit that interferes with learning.

For oral administration, the compounds can be formulated into solid or liquid preparations such as capsules, pills, tablets, troches, powders, solutions, suspensions or emulsions. The solid unit dosage forms can be a capsule which can be of the ordinary gelatin type containing, for example, lubricants and inert filler, such as lactose, sucrose or cornstarch. In another embodiment, the compounds of general formula I can be tableted with conventional tablet bases such as lactose, sucrose and cornstarch, in combination with binders, such as acacia, cornstarch or gelatin, disintegrating agents such as potato starch or alginic acid, and a lubricant such as stearic acid or magnesium stearate.

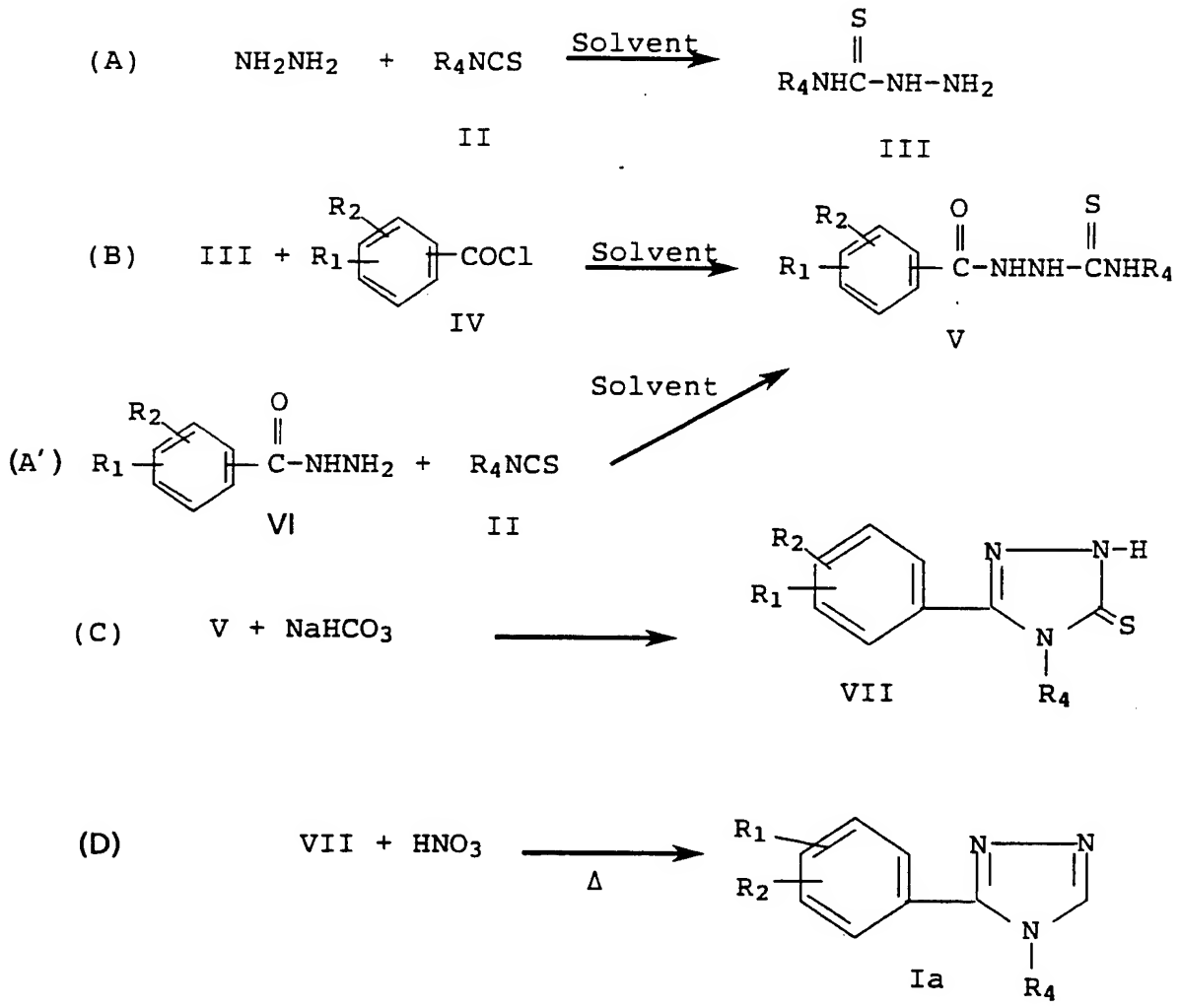
For parenteral administration, the compounds may be administered as injectable dosages of a solution or suspension of the compound in a physiologically acceptable diluent with a pharmaceutical carrier which can be a sterile liquid such as water, alcohols, oils and other acceptable organic solvents, with or without the addition of a surfactant and other pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvants. Illustrative of oils which can be employed in these preparations are those of petroleum, animal, vegetable, or synthetic origin, for example, peanut oil, soybean oil and mineral oil. In general, water, saline, aqueous dextrose and related sugar solutions, ethanol and glycols such as propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol, or 2-pyrrolidone are preferred liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions.

The compounds can be administered in the form of a depot injection or implant preparation which may be formulated in such a manner as to permit a sustained release of the active ingredient. The active ingredient can be compressed into pellets or small cylinders and implanted subcutaneously or intramuscularly as depot injections or implants. Implants may employ inert material such as biodegradable polymers or synthetic silicones, for example Silastic®, a silicone rubber manufactured by the Dow-Corning Corporation.

As is true in many classes of compounds generally suitable for any particular pharmacological activity having a therapeutic end-use application, certain subgeneric groups and certain specific members of the class are preferred because of their overall therapeutic index and their biochemical and pharmacological profile. In this instance the preferred compounds are those wherein R_3 is hydrogen and R_4 is methyl, and those wherein the R_1 or R_{1a} substituent is fluoro. A specifically preferred compound is 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

The compounds of formula Ia wherein R_3 is hydrogen may be prepared by desulfurizing the corresponding 5-aryl-4-alkyl-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiones of formula VII, which are readily prepared using processes and procedures analogously known in the art, as seen by the following reaction scheme A.

REACTION SCHEME A



wherein R_1, R_2 and R_4 are as previously defined.

In step A, the preparation of the thiosemicarbazide (III) is readily effected by reacting hydrazine with an isothiocyanate (II) by contacting the reactants in a suitable solvent. The reaction is quite rapid and may be carried out at 0°C to room temperature. Although the reaction proceeds rapidly, the mixture may be left for up to 24 hours without significant decrease in yields. Reflux

conditions may be employed but are not preferred. Almost all solvents (with the exception of water and organic acids) may be used. Anhydrous alcohols (preferably ethanol or methanol) are preferred although dimethylformamide (DMF), $CHCl_3$, CH_2Cl_2, tetrahydrofuran (THF) and Et_2O may also be used. Hydrazine and the required isothiocyanates are usually commercially available, but may be prepared by known techniques.

In Step B, the desired substituted aroyl thiosemicarbazides (V) may be prepared by reacting the thiosemicarbazides (III) with an R_1,R_2-substituted benzoyl chloride (IV) in an aprotic solvent such as pyridine, $CHCl_3$, THF or the like. The acylation proceeds rather easily at temperatures ranging from 0°C to room temperature over periods of 3 to 24 hours, although elevated temperatures (e.g. reflux temperatures) may be employed.

Alternatively, the desired substituted aroyl thiosemicarbazides (V) may be prepared in one step according to Step A', by reacting the isothiocyanate (II) with an appropriately substituted benzoic acid hydrazide of formula VI in the presence of a suitable solvent, such as THF. The reaction is effected by heating to the reflux temperature of the solvent for about 1 to 3 hours.

Again, the acid halides (IV) and the benzoic acid hydrazides (VI) are generally commercially available but may also be prepared from the corresponding acids which are generally commercially available.

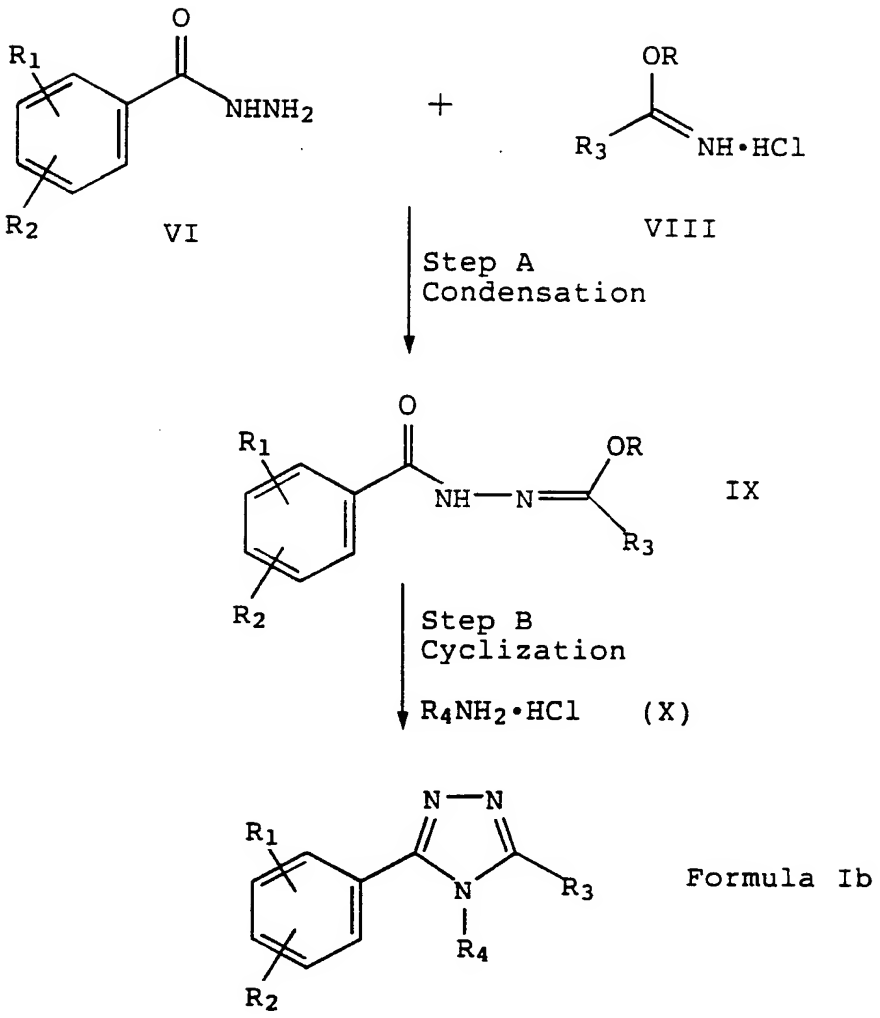
In Step C, the aroyl thiosemicarbazides (V) are subjected to a cyclization reaction which is effected by heating the compounds (V) in an aqueous base, e.g. sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydroxide. Alcoholic bases may be utilized, but generally are less desirable. The reaction is conducted at about the reflux temperature of the solvent,

preferably at about 65°-100°C. In practice, the thiosemicarbazides (V) need not be purified for use in Step C so that even 1:1 mixtures with pyridine hydrochloride, produced as a by-product when pyridine is employed as a solvent in Step B, may be used.

In Step D, the triazole-3-thione (VII) is desulfurized by reaction with 17% aqueous HNO_3. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux for about 30 minutes to about 1 hour, and allowed to cool to room temperature before being basified to about pH 14 with a strong aqueous base, for example KOH. The triazole of formula (Ia) is then isolated by conventional methods. For example, the aqueous reaction mixture is extracted with a suitable organic solvent, such as dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue can then be recrystallized from a suitable organic solvent mixture such as acetone/hexane to provide the triazole of formula (Ia), i.e., a triazole of formula I wherein R_3 is hydrogen.

The triazoles of formula (Ib) wherein R_3 is C_{1-4} lower alkyl can be prepared as described in Reaction Scheme B. All substituents, unless otherwise indicated, are as previously defined. The reagents and starting materials are readily available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Reaction Scheme B



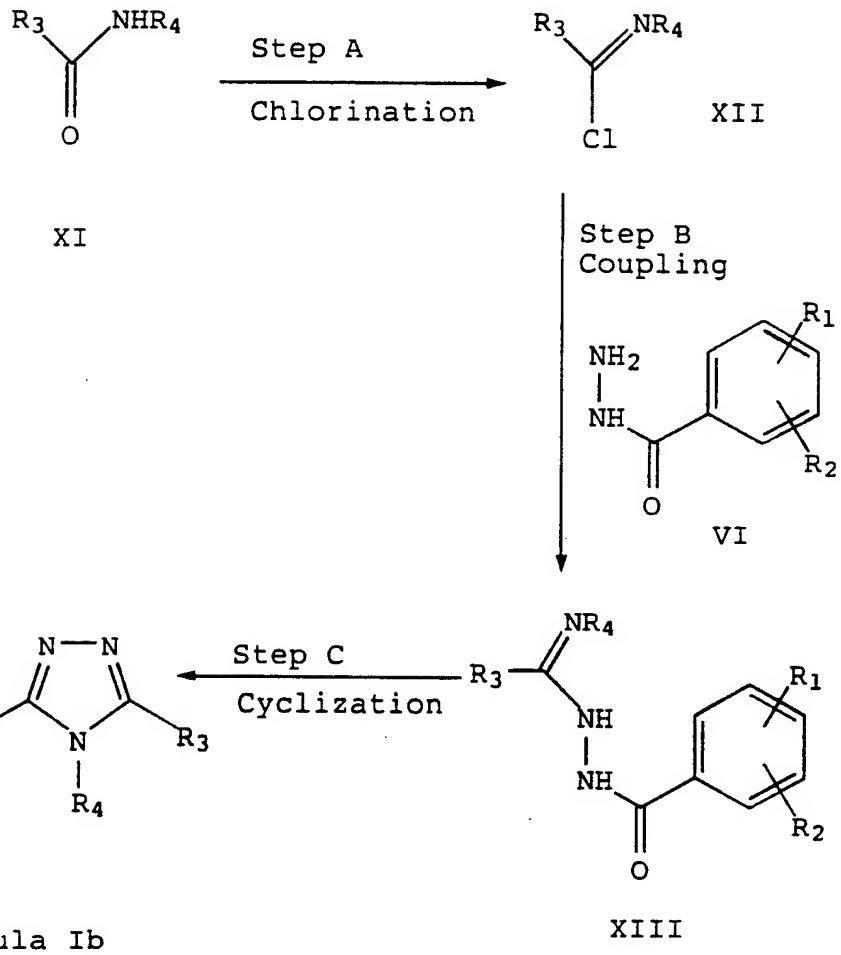
In Reaction Scheme B, step A, the benzoic acid hydrazide described by structure (VI) is subjected to a condensation reaction with the alkyl imidate hydrochloride of structure (VIII), wherein R represents a lower alkyl group, preferably methyl or ethyl, to provide the condensation product described by structure (IX). For example, the benzoic acid hydrazide (VI) is combined with an excess of the alkyl imidate hydrochloride (VIII) in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol. The reaction is stirred for about 4 to 20 hours. The condensation product (IX) is then isolated and purified utilizing techniques well known in the art. For

example, the reaction is concentrated under vacuum and the residue is treated with a suitable organic solvent, such as diethyl ether. The mixture is then filtered and the filtrate concentrated under vacuum. The residue is again treated with diethyl ether, filtered and concentrated under vacuum to provide the purified condensation product (IX).

In Reaction Scheme B, step B, the condensation product (IX) is subjected to a cyclization reaction with an alkylamine hydrohalide of structure (X) to provide the triazole of formula (Ib). For example, the condensation product (IX) is dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, such as methanol. It is then treated with an excess of an alkylamine hydrochloride (X) and a suitable base, such as potassium carbonate, in a ratio of alkylamine to base of about 1:1. The reaction is heated at reflux for about 1 to 3 hours. After cooling, the reaction is concentrated under vacuum and the residue is purified by techniques well known in the art. For example, water is added to the residue and the aqueous mixture is extracted with a suitable organic solvent, such as dichloromethane. The combined organic extracts are dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is purified by chromatography on silica gel with a suitable eluent, such as methanol/ethyl acetate. The resulting purified material can be further purified by recrystallization from a suitable organic solvent mixture, such as ethyl acetate/hexane to provide the triazole of formula (Ib).

Alternatively, the triazoles of formula (Ib) can be prepared as described in Reaction Scheme C. All substituents, unless otherwise indicated, are previously defined. The reagents and starting materials are readily available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Reaction Scheme C



In Reaction Scheme C, step A, an amide of structure (XI) is chlorinated to provide the imidoyl chloride described by structure (XII). For example, the amide (XI) is dissolved in a suitable organic solvent mixture, such as pyridine/choroform. The solution is cooled to a temperature of from 0° to 5°C. A solution of one equivalent of a suitable chlorinating agent, such as phosphorous oxychloride in a suitable organic solvent, such as chloroform is added maintaining the temperature of the reaction below 5°C. The reaction is allowed to stir for about 2 to 4 hours to provide the imidoyl chloride (XII).

In Reaction Scheme C, step B, the imidoyl chloride (XII) is coupled to the benzoic acid hydrazide of structure (VI) to provide the coupled product described by structure (XIII). For example, approximately 0.8 equivalents of the benzoic acid hydrazide (VI) is suspended in a suitable organic solvent, such as chloroform. The above prepared solution of imidoyl chloride (XII) is added dropwise to the suspension over a period of about 30 minutes to 1 hour. The reaction is then allowed to stir for about 4 to 6 hours. The reaction is then diluted with water and the aqueous layer is made basic with a suitable base, such as potassium hydroxide. The basic solution is then extracted with a suitable organic solvent, such as dichloromethane. The combined organic solvents are dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue is purified by techniques well known in the art. For example the residue is purified by flash chromatography on silica gel with a suitable eluent, such as methanol/dichloromethane to provide the coupled product (XIII).

In Reaction Scheme C, step C, the coupled product (XIII) is cyclized to provide the triazole of formula (Ib). For example, the coupled product (XIII) is dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, such as ethyl acetate. The solution is heated at reflux for about 2 to 4 hours. The reaction is then concentrated under vacuum and the residue is purified by techniques well known in the art. For example, the residue is recrystallized from a suitable solvent mixture, such as ethyl acetate/hexane to provide the triazole of formula (Ib).

The following examples present typical syntheses as described by Reaction Schemes A, B and C. These examples are understood to be illustrative only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way. As used in the following examples, the following terms have the

meanings indicated: "eq." refers to equivalents, "g" refers to grams, "mg" refers to milligrams, "mmol" refers to millimoles, "mL" refers to milliliters, "°C" refers to degrees Celsius, "TLC" refers to thin layer chromatography, "R_f" refers to retention factor and "δ" refers to parts per million down field from tetramethylsilane.

Preparation of 1-(Aroyl)-R_4,-Substituted Thiosemicarbazides

EXAMPLE 1

1-(3-Fluorobenzoyl)-4-methylthiosemicarbazide

Dissolve 4-methylthiosemicarbazide (8.48 g, 80.6 mmol) in pyridine (100 mL) at room temperature. Add 3-fluorobenzoyl chloride (9.8 mL, 80 mmol) dropwise to the solution. Stir the reaction overnight at room temperature. Concentrate the reaction under vacuum and wash the residue with water. Collect the solid by filtration, rinse the solid with water and dry the solid by suction. Recrystallize the solid from ethanol to provide the title compound (8.43 g, 46%) as a colorless powder; mp 199-201°C (dec).

EXAMPLE 2

1-(2-Fluorobenzoyl)-4-methylthiosemicarbazide

Dissolve methyl isothiocyanate (17.2 g, 23.5 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) at room temperature. Add to the reaction in one portion a solution of 2-fluorobenzoic acid hydrazide (3.80 g, 24.6 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (70 mL). Heat the reaction at reflux for 1.5 hours and then place in a freezer. Allow the reaction to stand in the freezer overnight and then collect the solid by filtration. Recrystallize the solid from ethanol/water (9:1) to provide the title compound (4.21 g, 79%) as colorless needles; mp 216-217°C (dec).

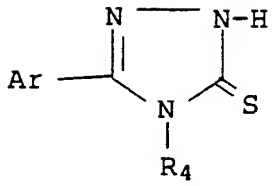
Preparation of 5-aryl-4-substituted-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thiones

EXAMPLE 3

5-(3-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione

Combine 1-(3-fluorobenzoyl)-4-methyl-thiosemicarbazide (12.0 g, 52.8 mmol) and 1M aqueous sodium bicarbonate (530 mL, 0.53 mol) and heat the mixture at reflux overnight. Then filter the reaction while it is still hot. Allow the filtrate to cool to room temperature and then carefully acidify the filtrate by dropwise addition of concentrated hydrochloric acid (45 mL, 0.54 mol). Cool the mixture in an ice bath and then collect the precipitate by filtration. Wash the solid with water and dry by suction. Recrystallize the solid from isopropanol to provide the title compound (5.64 g, 51%) as colorless, matted needles; mp 150-152°C.

In a similar manner, by substituting a variety of optionally substituted aroyl chlorides and 4-substituted thiosemicarbazides for the reactants of Example 1 or a variety of substituted isothiocyanates and optionally substituted aroylbenzoic acid hydrazides for the reactants of Example 2 and reacting the products according to the general procedures of Example 3, the following intermediate triazole-3-thiones are readily prepared.



VII

Ar	R_4	M.P. °C
C_6H_5	CH_3	164-166°
C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	184-186°
2-ClC_6H_4	CH_3	142-144°
4-ClC_6H_4	CH_3	210-212°
4-ClC_6H_4	C_2H_5	204-206°
2-FC_6H_4	CH_3	137-139°
2-FC_6H_4	C_2H_5	138-140°
3-FC_6H_4	CH_3	150-152°
3-FC_6H_4	C_2H_5	151-153°
3-FC_6H_4	$C_6H_5CH_2$	183-185°
4-FC_6H_4	CH_3	207-209°
4-$CH_3C_6H_4$	CH_3	201-203°
4-$CH_3OC_6H_4$	CH_3	172-174°
4-$CH_3OC_6H_4$	C_2H_5	173-174°
4-$CH_3OC_6H_4$	$C_6H_5CH_2$	201-205°
3-$NO_3C_6H_4$	CH_3	219-221°
3-$NO_3C_6H_4$	$C_6H_5CH_2$	190-192°
$C_{10}H_7$	CH_3	223-225°

Preparation of 3-aryl-4-substituted-4H-1,2,4-triazoles

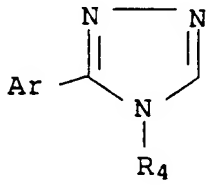
EXAMPLE 4

3-(3-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole

Suspend 5-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-3H-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione (6.00 g, 28.7 mmol) in a 17% solution of nitric acid (63 mL of concentrated nitric acid diluted with 200 mL water). Heat the stirred reaction at reflux for 30 minutes and then allow the reaction to cool to room temperature. Then carefully basify the reaction with aqueous potassium hydroxide to about pH 14. Extract the alkaline solution with dichloromethane (3 × 50 mL). Combine the organic extracts, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filter and

concentrate under vacuum. Recrystallize the residue from acetone/hexane to provide the title compound (4.00 g, 79%); mp 117-119°C.

In a similar manner, by substituting a variety of optionally substituted triazolethiones for the reactants of Example 4 and by substantially following the techniques therein, the following compounds are readily prepared.



Ia

Ar	R_4	M.P. °C
C_6H_5	CH_3	113-116°
C_6H_5	$CH_2C_6H_5$	142-144°
$2\text{-}ClC_6H_4$	CH_3	105-108°
$4\text{-}ClC_6H_4$	CH_3	112-113°
$4\text{-}ClC_6H_4$	C_2H_5	109-111°
$2\text{-}FC_6H_4$	CH_3	88-90°
$3\text{-}FC_6H_4$	CH_3	116-118°
$3\text{-}FC_6H_4$	C_2H_5	86-88°
$3\text{-}FC_6H_4$	$CH_2C_6H_5$	106-108°
$4\text{-}FC_6H_4$	CH_3	145-146°
$2\text{-}Br\text{-}5\text{-}FC_6H_3$	CH_3	103-105
$4\text{-}CH_3C_6H_4$	CH_3	115-117°
$4\text{-}CH_3OC_6H_4$	CH_3	116-118°
$4\text{-}CH_3OC_6H_4$	C_2H_5	97-101°
$4\text{-}CH_3OC_6H_4$	$CH_2C_6H_5$	105-106°
$3\text{-}NO_2C_6H_4$	CH_3	156-158°
$3\text{-}NO_2C_6H_4$	$CH_2C_6H_5$	101-102°
$2\text{-}C_{10}H_7$	CH_3	195-197°

Preparation of 3-aryl-4,5-disubstituted-4H-1,2,4-triazoles

EXAMPLE 5

4,5-Dimethyl-3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4H-1,2,4-triazole

Combine 3-fluorobenzoic acid hydrazide (4.04 g, 26.2 mmol) and ethyl acetimidate hydrochloride (3.58 g, 29.0 mmol) in methanol (125 mL) with stirring. After 20 hours remove most of the methanol by concentration under vacuum. Add diethyl ether (400 mL) to the concentrate and remove the precipiated ammonium chloride by filtration. Concentrate the filtrate under vacuum and again treat the concentrate with diethyl ether (400 mL). Remove any remaining ammonium chloride by filtration and concentrate the filtrate under vacuum. Dissolve the residue in methanol (170 mL). Add methylamine hydrochloride (5.00 g, 74.0 mmol) and potassium carbonate (10.0 g, 72.3 mmol) to the solution. Heat the reaction at reflux for 1 hour. Then concentrate the reaction under vacuum. Add water to the residue and extract the aqueous mixture with dichloromethane (3 × 150 mL). Combine the organic extracts, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filter and concentrate under vacuum. Purify the residue by chromatography (5% to 14% methanol/ethyl acetate gradient, silica gel) followed by recrystallization from ethyl acetate/hexane to provide the title compound (2.19 g, 44%) as light yellow needles; 119-121°C.

EXAMPLE 6

4,5-Dimethyl-3-phenyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole

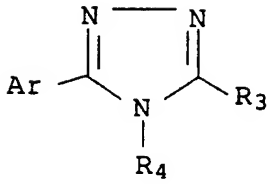
When, in the procedure of Example 5, benzoic acid hydrazide is substituted for 3-fluorobenzoic acid hydrazide, the title compound is obtained. mp=135-137°

EXAMPLE 7

5-Ethyl-3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole

Dissolve N-methylpropionamide (1.70 g, 19.5 mmol) in a mixture of pyridine (8 mL) and chloroform (8 mL). Add with stirring a solution of phosphorous oxychloride (3.05 g, 19.9 mmol, in 2 mL of chloroform) maintaining the reaction temperature below 5°C. Stir the reaction for 2 hours, then transfer to a dropping funnel and add this over 30 minutes to a suspension of 3-fluorobenzoic acid hydrazide (2.41 g, 15.6 mmol, in 20 mL of chloroform). Stir the reaction for 4 hours and then pour into water (300 mL). Basify the aqueous mixture with potassium hydroxide and extract with dichloromethane (3 × 200 mL). Combine the organic extracts, dry over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filter and concentrate under vacuum. Purify the residue by flash chromatography (6.5% methanol/dichloromethane, silica gel). Dissolve the isolated solid in ethyl acetate (75 mL), heat the solution at reflux for approximately 2 hours and then concentrate under vacuum. Recrystallize the residue from ethyl acetate/hexane to provide the title compound (1.00 g, 31%) as colorless plates; mp 124-125°C.

In a similar manner, by substituting a variety of optionally substituted benzoic or naphthoic acid hydrazides and a variety of alkylamines for the reactants of Example 5 or a variety of optionally substituted benzoic or naphthoic acid hydrazides and N-alkyl- or benzyl alkanamides for the reactants of Example 7 and by substantially following the techniques therein, the corresponding 3-aryl-4,5-disubstituted-4H-1,2,4-triazoles are obtained.

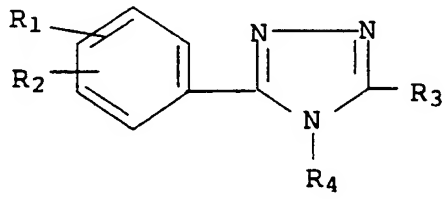


Ib

Ar	R_3	R_4	M.P. °C
C_6H_5	CH_3	CH_3	135-137°
3-FC_6H_4	CH_3	CH_3	119-121°
3-FC_6H_4	C_2H_5	CH_3	124-125°

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for the enhancement of memory and cognition which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective dose of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.

2. A method of claim 1 wherein R_1 is halogen.

3. A method of claim 2 wherein R_1 is fluoro.

4. A method of claim 1 wherein R_2 is hydrogen.

5. A method of claim 1 wherein R_4 is methyl.

6. A method of claim 1 wherein R_4 is benzyl.

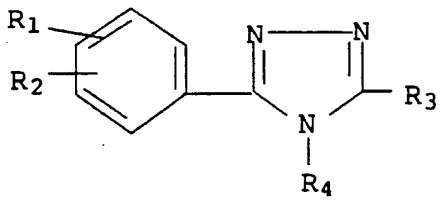
7. A method of claim 1 wherein R_3 is hydrogen.

8. A method of claim 1 wherein R_3 is methyl.

9. A method of claim 3 wherein R_4 is methyl.

10. A method of claim 9, said compound being 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

11. A method for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective dose of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.

12. A method of claim 11 wherein R_1 is halogen.

13. A method of claim 12 wherein R_1 is fluoro.

14. A method of claim 11 wherein R_2 is hydrogen.

15. A method of claim 11 wherein R_4 is methyl.

16. A method of claim 11 wherein R_4 is benzyl.

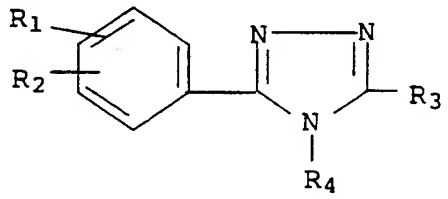
17. A method of claim 11 wherein R_3 is hydrogen.

18. A method of claim 11 wherein R_3 is methyl.

19. A method of claim 13 wherein R_4 is methyl.

20. A method of claim 19, said compound being 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

21. A method for the treatment of Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective dose of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.

22. A method of claim 21 wherein R_1 is halogen.

23. A method of claim 22 wherein R_1 is fluoro.

24. A method of claim 21 wherein R_2 is hydrogen.

25. A method of claim 21 wherein R_4 is methyl.

26. A method of claim 21 wherein R_4 is benzyl.

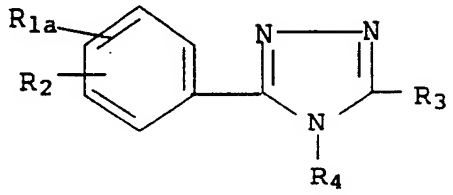
27. A method of claim 21 wherein R_3 is hydrogen.

28. A method of claim 21 wherein R_3 is methyl.

29. A method of claim 23 wherein R_4 is methyl.

30. A method of claim 29, said compound being 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

31. A compound of the formula



II

wherein

R_{1a} represents halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy; and R_2 represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,
or, together, R_{1a} and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphyhylenyl ring system;
R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and
R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

with the proviso that when R_{1a} represents 4-chloro and R_2 and R_3 both represent hydrogen, R_4 is other than ethyl.

32. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_{1a} is halogen.

33. A compound of claim 32 wherein R_{1a} is fluoro.

34. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_2 is hydrogen.

35. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_4 is methyl.

36. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_4 is benzyl.

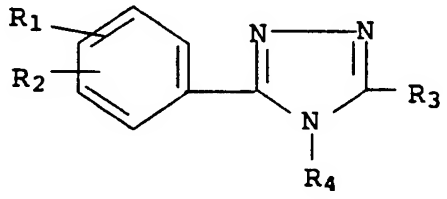
37. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_3 is hydrogen.

38. A compound of claim 31 wherein R_3 is methyl.

39. A compound of claim 33 wherein R_4 is methyl.

40. A compound of claim 39, said compound being 3-(3-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

41. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

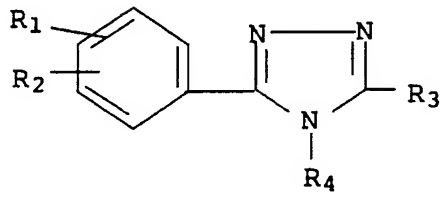
or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

with the proviso that when R_1 represents 4-chloro and R_2 and R_3 both represent hydrogen, R_4 is other than ethyl, in admixture or otherwise in association with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

42. The use in the manufacture of a medicament of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

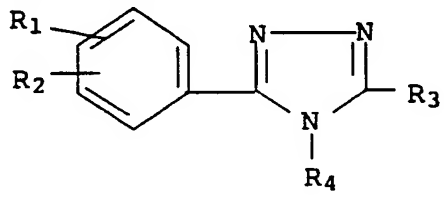
or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and

R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

with the proviso that when R_1 represents 4-chloro and R_2 and R_3 both represent hydrogen, R_4 is other than ethyl

43. The use in the manufacture of a medicament for enhancement of memory and cognition or for treating a patient afflicted with a Alzheimer's disease or Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome of a compound of the formula



I

wherein

R_1 and R_2 independently represent hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy,

or, together, R_1 and R_2 represent -CH=CH-CH=CH-, forming a 1- or 2-naphthylenyl ring system;

R_3 represents hydrogen or C_{1-4} lower alkyl; and
R_4 represents C_{1-4} lower alkyl, benzyl, or benzyl substituted by one or two groups selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, C_{1-4} lower alkyl or C_{1-4} lower alkoxy.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No
PCT/US 94/11255

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D249/08 A61K31/41

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 452 926 (MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC.) 23 October 1991 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-43
A	EP,A,0 221 485 (MERRELL DOW PHARMACEUTICALS INC.) 13 May 1987 cited in the application see the whole document ---	1-43
	-/--	

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
25 January 1995	- 3. 02. 95

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Allard, M

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, vol.14, no.3, March 1971, WASHINGTON US pages 260 - 262 M.Y. MHASALKAR ET AL. 'Further studies in substituted 4H-1,2,4-triazoles for possible hypoglycemic activity' see the whole document, particularly page 261, table II, No. 24, and page 262, second experimental example	1-43
A	DE,C,541 700 (C.H. BOEHRINGER SOHN AKT.-GES.) 24 December 1931 see the whole document, particularly example 1 and page 3, last sentence of the description	1-43

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I- national application No.

PCT/US 94/ 11255

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Although claims 1 -30 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/ animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searches without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter ional Application No
PCT/US 94/11255

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EP-A-0452926	23-10-91	US-A-	5100906	31-03-92
		AU-B-	631982	10-12-92
		AU-A-	7437891	24-10-91
		JP-A-	4225917	14-08-92
		US-A-	5331002	19-07-94
		US-A-	5236942	17-08-93
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		AU-A-	6438686	30-04-87
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		JP-A-	62106085	16-05-87
		US-A-	4912095	27-03-90
		US-A-	4775688	04-10-88
DE-C-541700		NONE		